REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,566.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		To Subscribers Up-country.	
In Advance.		*In Advance.*	
Per Annum ..... Rs. 48	Per Annum ..... Rs. 60	Per Annum ..... Rs. 52	Per Annum ..... Rs. 65
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31	Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 36
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 20
Monthly 5	Monthly 6	Monthly 6	Monthly 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

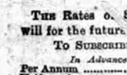
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH' ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,945 Tons, 200 H. F., Commander C. H. Hillman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has special accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

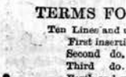
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,732 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
„ Cochin	29	„ Coconada	13
„ Naraket	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Alleppy	3	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Calingapatam	15
„ Cotcambo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Galle	6	„ False Point	16
„ Negapatam	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line is one or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

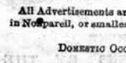
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSSORAH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Muscat	Aug. 2	„ Fao	14
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	16
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	20
„ Bushire	8	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bushire	8	„ Guader	25
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Mahomerah	10	Arrives BOMBAY	Sept. 1
Arrives BUSSORAH	11		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

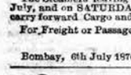
The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	22	15	6	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 5 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare. } including Wines

[NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board;

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA ...	2172	455	...	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA ...	2167	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA...	2172	429	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
PEKIN	W. Barratt ...	3777	600	28th—Southampton.	
				August.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin ...	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.	
NEPAUL	H. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.	
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond				
MIRZAPORE	R. W. R. ..... A. Parish R. N. R.	2488	450	18th—Suez, &c.	
		3763	600	25th—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 13th July 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

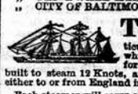
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail on the 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 19th August.
„ CHIRDWALL HALL, „ 27th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially construced for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CLIVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 Bales Grey Sh rtings.
10 „ Dhoties.
2 Second-hand hunting saddles with mountings.
1 Military saddle with mounting and bridle of an Officer of the Royal Horse Artillery.

By order of Messrs. Varjee undass Madhowdass & Co. and on account and at the risk of Khimjee Jastha.

W | 1295, 1296, 1308, 1310 and 1313—5 cases Turkey Red G | chintz.

SALE OF HYSON GREEN TEA.

On MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Munji Currim for Messrs. Rifael & Co. and on account at the risk of Sha Dolla Manchuud.

E—No. 5, 35 chests Hyson green tea.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome cut and French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder harmonium 8 and 8 light Chandeliers, 1, 4, and 6 light hanging lustres, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a light and handsome mail phaeton, a light and strong open carriage, a splendid open carriage on C. springs, a light and handsome landau, 2 light circular fronted broughams, sets of single and double harness, China garden seats and stands, &c., at No. 11 Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, bronze electro plated hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, soup tureen, breakfast cruet, cruet and pickle frames, round and oblong waiters, set of tea and coffee service, candlesticks plated and porcelain metal lamps, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture such as conversation, reclining and sofa couches, ottomans easy prideaux low arm and without arm chairs, drawing room, dining room, office writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, whatnots, bookstand, chefforiers, screens, glass door book case, wardrobes, almyra, clothes presses, chests of drawers bedsteads, camposts, a mahogany square piano by C. H. Schroder an oak wood harmonium by William Spratt, best electroplated 1, 4, and light argand lustres, 6 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, panorama balls, vase and globe lamps, mirrors in gilt frames, iron treasury safe and chest, real China sugar jars, Brussels and velvet pile drawing room carpets, pictures and oil paintings, table ornaments, opera glasses, telescopes, flower vases, iron and wooden clocks, iron wheels, chairs, China garden seats and stands, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 new light and strong built mail phaeton, painted chocolate, picked out red lined drab cloth and drab morocco cushions, 1 new light and strong built canoe shaped double seated open carriage, painted chocolate, picked out, red and white lined drab cloth and chocolate morocco cushions, 1 new light and strong built Landau, painted chocolate, picked out, white lined drab cloth and flowered silk cloth cushion and back, 1 new splendid coach on C. springs, painted chocolate, picked out, white lined drab cloth and chocolate morocco cushions and back, 1 new light a strong built circular front double seated Brougham, painted chocolate picked out, red lined, blue cloth and blue morocco cushion and back, 1 light and strong built circular front double seated brougham, painted dark green, picked out green lined dark green cloth and green morocco cushions and back, sets of single and double harness, saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A strong riding Pegu poney.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 22nd, July 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT AND SCRAP IRON.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla.

A quantity of miscellaneous and of wrought, scrap and other iron.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1876.

ON MONDAY, the 24th July at 7-30 A. M., will be SOLD at the Byculla Commission Stable, by PUBLIC AUCTION, six AUSTRALIAN HORSES, sent by Messrs. CHOR & Co., of Calcutta.

No. I.—A Bay Mare, 5 years old, 13-3 high, quiet to ride and drive, up to weight, a good jumper and a first-class Harness Mare.

No. II.—A Chestnut Mare, 5 years old, 15-2 high, quiet to ride and drive, a perfect Lady's Nag.

No. III.—A Pair of Greys, (a Mare and a Gelding) 4 and 7 years old, 15 hands high, good steppers and very showy.

No. IV.—A Pair of Bay Geldings, one 5 years old, 15 hands high, quiet in double and single Harness and ride.

A. ABDOOLLA.

20th July, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th July 1876:—

1st. That the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia be appointed Liquidators of the Company with all the powers provided by Act X. of 1860, and their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,

Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

ASTHMA and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New-Bond Street, London, and Sold by them, and all

CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCKE GRAY'S

ORGAN RECITALS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY:

MONDAY, 24TH JULY.

Well-known Amateur Vocalists have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE COMPETITION for the Sr. GEORGE'S MEDAL will take place on the MORNINGS of TUESDAY, the 1st, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August; play to commence both mornings at 6-30 sharp.

A Handicap will be arranged on the Medal Scores for a Club Cup.

H. W. JONES,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of KUVARJI LADHA, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a PETITION of AMIRCHAND LALJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-first day of June last, and whereas the said Kuvarji Ladha has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one It is ordered that all the real and personal ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS from this date, file in my Office, a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 19th day of July 1876.

C. W. L. JACKSON,

Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of July 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 579 OF 1874.

BUNDOOJEE ELLOOJEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Ashtani, in the Colaba Zillah, and Abraham Sullemanjee, Israelitish inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Chambarwada, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs

vs.

HAFEEZA, the Widow, and KHUTEEZA, and AHMED MEYA, the infant children of SHAIKH YACOOB *alias* GHOOLAM HOOSEIN BIN SHAIKH HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI, deceased, late Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, by their Guardian *ad litem* and next friend Mr. L. A. WATKINS, residing at Navghur Lane, No. 57, Mazagon, and SHAIKH ADUM BIN SHAIKH HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Navghur Street, No 76, Mazagon, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased, and SILEMAN DANIELJEE PEJAKAR MISTREE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Cumberbowel Street, without the Fort.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 19th day of January, 1875, in the above suit,) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaik Hoosein Allibhai, deceased,

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the four Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling Houses, Chawls or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of a public road called Kilhut, at Vazohur, Mazagon, in the Sub-district of Bhoiteshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 111, and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 57, and measuring by admeasurement 360 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Kilhut, on or towards the East by a house belonging to a Mahomedan Mosque, and on or towards the South by the house of Manick Sonar, and on or towards the West by the house of Purshotam Sonar, and which said chawls were formerly in the occupation of Bawa Thakoor Abba Sepoy and other tenants and are now in the occupation of Abba Sepoy Ebraham Khan, Ebraham Bauker Jani Malay and other tenants, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Fifteen and Annas Twelve for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Six Hundred and Fifty-two and Annas Four, the Plaintiff's taxed costs of this suit which said debt, interest and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-eight, and for the costs of and incidental to a certain Judge's summons, dated 6th April 1876 and a certain Order, dated 17th April 1876.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Shaik Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st July 1876.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE MERCHANTS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to intimate that to provide for the extraordinary loss in Exchange instead of increasing their Price originally based upon a par value as at first intended, they have no alternative but to adopt the only equitable plan open to them, viz., to add to their Invoice such half percentage of loss they are experiencing.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to call attention to their very superior low priced

BRANDIES.

* One Star PALE COGNAC.

A capital peg Brandy, Price Rs. 16 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange at 1s. 7d., Rs. 1-14; Imperial and Municipal duties, Rs. 8-8; equal to Rs. 26-6 per dozen.

** Two Stars OLD PALE COGNAC.

Delicately flavored Brandy, Price Rs. 18 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange 1s. 7d., Rs. 2-3; Imperial and Municipal duties, Rs. 8-8; equal to Rs. 28-11 per dozen.

*** Three Stars FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

A superior Old Pale Brandy, Price Rs. 22 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange 1s. 7d., Rs. 2-10; Imperial and Municipal duties, Rs. 8-8; equal to Rs. 33-2 per dozen.

**** Four Stars EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE COGNAC.

The Oldest and Finest imported in India, Price Rs. 26 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange 1s. 7d., Rs. 3-2; Imperial and Municipal duties, Rs. 8-8; equal to Rs. 37-12 per dozen.

The above quotations are subject to 10 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.

In quarts Rs. 42 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange at 1s. 7d., Rs. 5-0; Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 5-8; equal to Rs. 52-8 per dozen.

In pints Rs. 22 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange at 1s. 7d., Rs. 2-10; Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 2-12; equal to Rs. 27-6 per dozen or Rs. 54-12 for two dozen pints. Subject to 10 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—Members engaged to play in the match to-day against the "Byculla Club" are requested to be present on the ground precisely at 5 P.M. J. CANNON, Hon. Secretary.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. K., this Office

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:

38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	49 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	28 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...	MARSALA	18 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	31 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	20 0	16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50 0	27 8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	49 0	26 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	30 0	16 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	22 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	44 0	...	HOCHHEIM ..... Rs.	26 0	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	19 8	STEINWEIN (Glass Juge)	26 0	...
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 8	LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	44 0	24 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	36 0	20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	35 0	18 8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8	WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	43 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or } Rs.	10 8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	22 0	12 0
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines }	13 8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after }	27 0	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16 8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	33 0	17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	32 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	20 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	31 0	17 0	BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19 0	10 8
POMMARD	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS	17 0	...
MACON	24 0	13 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40 0	22 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40 0	22

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit ..... Rs.	32 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	21 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23 8	...
COGNAC, Pale	24 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	23 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...	Do. do. **	30 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
WHISKEY, Iriab, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	30 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4 0	2 4	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3 12	2 0	MILK PUNCH ..... „	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Comphwasser „	3 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR... „	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... „	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.	17 0	...
Monastery ..... { Yellow „	5 12	3 0	ORANGE WINE ..... „	...	...
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... „	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... „	3 8	2 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... „	44 0	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... „	3 4	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE ..... „	3 4	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
ANISETTE ..... „	3 4	...		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 21st JULY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market remains in the same position, yesterday's report being unchanged both as regards tone and price, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram gives no quotations either for spot cotton or futures. The day's Receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 700 last year and 900 bales on the corresponding date of 1874.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues unchanged, notwithstanding, the advance in Exchange on this side, and it is evident therefore that the dulness there is due to other and more deeply rooted causes. The consuming markets of the world are overstocked for the time being, and until the lately adopted movement of short time has taken effect, goods are likely to be subject to dull and dragging markets.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper, £2 per ton in Copper Braziers and an advance of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, yellow metal being unaltered.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows the effect of the advance in Exchange in an advance of 1 per cent. all round, Fours and Fours-and-a-half being quoted at 78 and Fives-and-a-half at 81.

The weekly return of the Bank of England, as was to be expected from the nature of the advices during the week, shows a material improvement in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 54 to 56¼ per cent. Bills Discounted are less by £250,000, while the Reserve shows an increase of £1,250,000 and Bullion of a like amount. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is still quoted at 1½ per cent.

Bar Silver remains at 48½d. per oz., and yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £45,000 in Silver for Bombay.

Consols are still given at 96¼; French Rentes have advanced from 106 to 106½.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but firm. As usual on mail day at this time of year there has been no great amount of business done, but the Banks still show themselves willnig drawers at fully yesterday's rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	...1s. 6 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 1-32d.		,,
Credits 3	,,	...1s. 7d.	,, nominal
Documents 3	,,	...1s. 7 1/16d.	,, ,,

On Calcutta we have heard of no business, and we still quote demand at ¼ prem. 60 days, sight 11/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but unaltered. Fours Rs. 101¼; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101 7/8; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Spinning and Weaving shares, as a general rule, are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Other things are unaltered.

COTTON is very quiet, European buyers having withdrawn from the market for the time being. No purchases of any moment have been reported to-day, and prices show an easier tendency. The Receipts yesterday were 429 bales, making 2,957 bales for the week, as against 2,291 bales last year and 2,454 bales for the corresponding week in 1874.

FREIGHTS are decidedly quieter. For ready shipment the rates has declined to £2·15 and for Steamers to arrive to £2·7·6 to £2·8·9 per ton for Liverpool. By Sail the nominal figure is £2 5 per ton, but there is really nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS show no actual change. As usual on mail day there have been very few sales from first hands, and in the Bazaar the demand is languid in the extreme.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	105
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
30,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	706 ex.d.
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
30,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India	175
			5 do.	and China	
43,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	110
6,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	515

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,200	12,500	1500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,900
1,000	50	all	44 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	300	30p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Karachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	21
11,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	405
	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 15th July, 1876:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,12,60,802	13	5
Other Deposits	72,08,784	6	0
Cash Credits	3,05,826	3	5
Cash Bills	4,351	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,48,88,746	6	10

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,31,84,615	7	3
Govt. Securities	35,46,259	5	0
Loans	18,32,501	15	9
Account of Credits	8,02,389	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	30,43,965	10	0
Dead Stock	3,38,750	0	0
Bills of Exchange	13,21,141	0	10
Due by other Banks	4,29,144	0	0
Rs.	2,43,88,746	6	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th July, 1876.
Open 1,978 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	71,182	0	0
Merchandize	1,52,327	0	0
Telegraph	623	0	0
Municipal Trains	342	8	0
Total Rs.	2,24,474	13	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,978 miles. Total Rs.	2,02,666	12	10
Increase	21,808	0	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FLORA, 814 tons, Captain W. H. Williams, will sail to-day for Rangoon to be loaded.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,430 tons, Captain R. H. Coombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 7th), with a cargo of 1,892 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,748 tons, Captain W. Waring, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Dr. and Mrs. McRedder and two children, and Miss Shum, as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Arnoud, Sergt. Howard, and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, July 4.
21	Cora	Coombs	Liverpool, April 7.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Tanjore (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Atalanta, Waring, to Liverpool,
Barque Flora, Williams, to Rangoon,

MADRAS.

July.	ARRIVAL.	
19	Ava (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—50 cases oildom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Malwa s—14 cases wine, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—2,651 bars iron, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM NAPLES.

Batavia s—50 cases wine, C Grandons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam s—10 cases colours, Tezpall Cama.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—1 hogshead brandy and 1 hogshead claret, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 136 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son; 40 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Faune—80 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—106 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 92 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Umballi; 13 bales hides and skins, Shaik Oosmali Turoson Nagoor Meera and Co; 188 bales wool, B I S N Co; 81 bales cotton, Rattonsee Mooljee.
Annot Lyle—22 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj.
Trentham Hall s—85 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 18 bales wool, Heemamud Kildass; 52 bales cotton, Etcharam Hurjeevandass; 80 bales cotton, Ramdass Manuckdall; 48 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 23 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 17 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales wool, Lillodhur Hurridass; 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Khanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s—2 cases chader, Myadass Ramchunder.
Sir John Lawrence—2,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Batavia s—1 bale skin, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jane Law—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—28 packages red raisin, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 70 baskets onions, Shaik Abdoola; 38 packages namada shoes, Heerjee Ramjee; 2 cases cambay stone, Veerchund Cudoorchund; 25 bales twist, S and D B Fultabia; 25 bales twist, Kuta and Co; 19 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Akbar Khaluk; 19 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 15 bales twist, Goolam Hoosen Jee Mahamed; 35 bales twist and 6 bundles 3 twist, Ebram Nowrdin and Co; 800 baskets onions, Captain Raymond; 42 chests opium, Tata and Co; 314 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 18 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Tarachund Luchimeesran; 65 chests opium, Jairam Bhoy Peerbhoy; 121 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—8 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder; 20 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoyen; 46 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 16½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

VENTILATION OF COAL CARGOES.

(*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, June 20.)

THE Government inquiry into the destruction by fire of the British barque Kashgar took place at Bombay a month since, and we published the decision of the Marine Court held there in our issue of the 26th inst. In the course of the investigation it transpired that the Kashgar, Captain Russell, sailed from Newcastle (Australia) with a cargo of 1,020 tons of coal for Bombay, the vessel at the time appearing to be in good trim; but about three weeks after leaving Australia she required to be more frequently pumped out, and afterwards it was found necessary to work the pumps every two hours, the ship making three or four inches of water an hour, and this continued up to the time she was discovered to be on fire. The master stated that he kept the ship's hatches off about three weeks or a month, before the fire occurred because he had noticed that the coals were getting heated, and he directed the mate to mention the fact in the log-book.

There does not appear to have been any other indication of fire, yet the Captain said that he found the coals were hot by putting his hand over the ventilator abaft the main hatch. The ship was not ventilated fore and aft, but had one ventilator from the deck, which did not go through the coals, and only reached to the top of the cargo. It would appear that Australian coal up to this time had not been considered a dangerous cargo, and precautions against fire beyond those mentioned were deemed unnecessary by Captain Russell, who stated that several ships, lately arrived at Bombay from Australia with coals, were not ventilated. From the foregoing it would seem conclusive that this vessel was destroyed by spontaneous combustion. The Marine Court found that the master displayed carelessness, or dereliction of duty, in not making greater effort to save the property after the fire was discovered, and suspended his certificate for eighteen months. The question of ship ventilation has been frequently dealt with in these columns, and the numerous suggestions from our correspondents at the coal shipping ports tend to show the growing importance of the subject. That ventilation, especially in coal cargoes, is absolutely essential there, perhaps, could be no better exemplification than the case of the Kashgar. There are two sources of danger in a cargo of coals, as we have frequently explained—one from gas or fire damp, especially in newly-wrought coals, the other from spontaneous combustion; and in a leaky ship the latter is rendered doubly perilous. Carbureted hydrogen, a highly inflammable gas, is given off from all coal, and, being exceedingly light, it will rise, if possible, to the decks; but, in the case of the Kashgar, the master said his hatches were kept open for three weeks after leaving Port, thus preventing the possibility of an explosion. But coals, also, have brasses, or iron pyrites and sulphur, in their composition, and, when stowed in large quantities for a long time, a chemical action is set up between the iron and sulphur and the result is ignition. The most effective remedy, therefore, seems to be first, to remove as much of the inflammable gas as possible, and to dilute the remainder with large quantities of atmospheric air. To this purpose wooden shafts should never be used, as they take fire at a much lower temperature than coal. In our impressions of the 23rd of September and 16th October, 1875, we described an automatic system of ventilation, and we have no reason to alter the opinion we expressed at that time—namely, that it would prove efficacious in removing both the danger of combustion and explosion in coal laden ships while in dock as well as when at sea. It frequently happens that hatchways cannot on account of the weather, be kept open, as the apertures that would allow the escape of gas might also let in water; the consequence is that this dangerous gas is bottled up, so to speak, until an outlet is provided. The invention referred to, however, while it expels the gas from the ship, is provided with valves to prevent the ingress of water. The apparatus and the pipes are made of wrought-iron, and so constructed that they not only exhaust the inflammable gases, but reduce the temperature of the entire cargo; and once fitted, are said to be available for every description of merchandise as long as the vessel lasts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·691
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum (temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·5
Minimum do. do.	76·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	523
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	10·40 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	23·38 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 21st	0·11 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Woodward, Capt, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Thomson, Surg Major, Bengal 2/22nd Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES.—July 21.

Bowen, Col, Bombay late Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Joynt, Surg, Bombay A M D, from leave, to Poona.
Woodward, Capt, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Hobson, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 12.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J D B Gribble, Actg Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, privilege leave for two months from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Dis., under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R Rice, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tinnevelly, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, under Sec 10 (a), with the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H St A Goodrich, Actg Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr N A Rupell, the Actg Principal Asst Collr, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P G O'Ratigan, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, South Arcot, for three months' on medical certificate to proceed to the East Coast, Bangalore and Nilgiris, with effect from the date of being relieved of the charge of the Virdachellum Range.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E B Foord, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the office to Mr R Davidson, the Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, on the 10th inst.

Mr W H Conyn, Offg Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, delivered over charge of the Court to G Muttusawmy Chettiyar, the Subordinate Judge on the 7th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept:—
Lt and Depy Asst Commissary Henry Briggs to be Offg Asst Commissary; Conductor John Harvey to be Offg Depy Asst Commissary; Sub-Conductor Michael Stephenson to be Offg Conductor, and Store Serjt Charles Floate to be Offg Sub-Conductor, from the 1st July 1876, or date of Lt Prankee's handing over charge of the Depot at Bellary, vice Lt and Asst Commissary Francke, granted four months' leave on private affairs.

Lt-Col R B Kennedy, of the Infantry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe, from the 14th to the 19th June 1876, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin. This cancels G O G No 385, dated 23rd June 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe—Surgn-Maj J F Nash, M D, Medl Dept, on furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

HIGH COURT.—22ND JULY.

(Appeals Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Small Cause Court Reference.

432-75—N N Kothari—Mulliba Luxumon vs Ramjee Pragjee—K Morojee.

Appeal for hearing.

448-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anundjee Visram vs The Nariad Spinning and Weaving Co Ld—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-76—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaw Jadow K vs Futtay Ally Hajee Ismail—M H Khan.

89-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewbugapa Busappa J vs Pragjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nuggindass Hurjivundass and others vs Bijruttoodass Bijmohundass and another—Prescot and Winter.

270-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sullamon Latiff vs Dinnee Rohard—Lynch and Tobin.

166-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Davidass Purshotumdass and another vs Rakh abai.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Bhaidall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and another vs The Albert Mills Co Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

193-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Govindass Ballakidass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabji and Sayani.

198-76—Shapoo jee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Nasibai widow—Remington, Hore and Langley.

593-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soonderjee Jethia vs Kaserbai and others—Crawford and Bovey.

123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghirbhoo vs Khetsy Heerjee—In person.

30-76—A Framjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj and others vs Ramchundra Purbhal—Fawzie Lynch and O Parthivard.

565-75—Rimington H and L—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gugrat vs Navasbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.

255-73—Jeffreson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karson Sojao—In person.

517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Shalebhoy Cassumbhoy and others—C Canna.

43-74—Hearn and C—Sittabai, widow vs Witooba Pandoorang and others—Shapurjee and T.

418-75—Shalebhoy F—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Hurrychund and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

266-75—Khunderow M—Manockkalli Atmaram vs Godawreebai—Prescot and Winter.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J. C. Cama.

6 76—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Muthoordass Pragjee vs Thacker Gocouldass Pragjee—Crawford and Boevey.

251-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Abdoola bin Baloo Meya vs Bai Sharifabebee widow—M H Khan.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mora Shaw—Mr Fletcher.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KETCHEN—July 18th, at Rajkote, the wife of Captain Ketchen, 28th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOSWELL—TRAVERS—July 15th, at Poona, by the Revd. Blunt, Mr. G. A. Boswell, to Jessie S. Travers, daughter of Colonel R. B. Travers, 23rd Regt. N. I.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—July 16th, at Umballa, the wife of T. A. Cox, District Engineer, S., P. and D. Railway, of a daughter.
DUNNE—July 15th, at the Orphanage, Cawnpore, N. W. P., the wife of the Rev. Dennis H. G. Dunne, of a son.
WHIFFEN—July 15th, at Ranegunge, the wife of C. A. P. Whiffen, of a son.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—July 11th, at Simla, Amelia Mary, the beloved wife of Stephen Berkeley.
NONEY—July 12th, at Monghyr, of fever, and inflamation of the lungs, William Herbert Noney, Esq., an old resident of Monghyr, and late Manager of Herodera, in the District of Monghyr, aged 52 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

YESTERDAY there commenced in Bombay, before the Senior Magistrate, one of the most significant cases which has ever been brought before a Court of Justice. Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, as popular a gentleman as the Bombay Civil Service possesses, was accused by a Mr. Lacey, *alias* Marriott, *alias* James, *alias* Woods, *alias* Veterinary Surgeon, *alias* heaven knows what not, of committing adultery with a woman known as "Mrs. Lacey." Whether or not Mrs. Lacey has any right to be called by the marital epithet it is yet impossible to say, as the gentleman with the *aliases* failed to produce his marriage certificate, although he affirms that he has telegraphed for it to Meerut. But as to the man's character there can be no doubt. Out of his own mouth he stands confessed of being a swindler and a rogue, who has made it his duty for years past to prey upon the weaknesses or unwise benevolence of Indian society. He is a known jail bird. He is a man who forgets such trifles as being imprisoned a year in this or that place, so that it is not until the names of his jailors are mentioned, and he becomes aware that they are likely to be witnesses against him, that he suddenly remembers some of the particulars concerning his criminal life. He has had nominal wives at various periods of his career. He and a woman live at a place for a day or two, where they are kindly treated, and then decamp, and he "forgets" whether he did not take two horses with him that did not belong to him, although he is "certain" that he took some money but not the furniture. He has found an existence by forgery for himself and a female friend in Allahabad; he has tried to live by combining the occupations of horse doctor, although he has never received a veterinary surgeon's certificate, and billiard-room keeper, while "Mrs. Lacey" kept the refreshment bar. Since he has favoured Bombay with his presence he is not clear as to how he obtained a living. He professed to keep books containing the entries of monies received by him, but he also confessed that certain pages had been torn out. He knew—at all events, he knew in Court—that "Mrs. Lacey" was in the habit of sending letters to unmarried gentlemen asking them to call at her house and see dogs she had for sale while Mr. Lacey was away. He knew that "Mrs. Lacey," had previously extorted money from a medical officer up-country for what he chose to call "a breach of promise"—save the mark! He acknowledged that shortly after his arrival in Bombay he was sent for by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who read to him a letter containing a description of part of his career as a swindler, and that he only said he thought some of the particulars mentioned were not quite correct, after which he received a "warning" like any other known criminal in silence. In fact, Mr. Lacey is a character in his way. And yet such a man, who has kept "women" in various parts of India; who has been in prisons oft, like St Paul, but for very different reasons; who knows what "Mrs. Lacey" is, who thinks nothing of quitting Bombay for a time and leaving "Mrs. Lacey" staying in the same house with a man whose bed was divided from hers by a screen—this man comes before a Magistrate in the *rôle* of an innocent injured husband, and seeks to damn the character of a gentleman who had been inveigled into "Mrs. Lacey's society." The case is scandalous to a degree. There can be no doubt that Mr. Arbuthnot has been very indiscreet; but at the same time, the circumstances which have come to light even out of the mouth of the "injured husband" show how a man not thoroughly on his guard may be made the victim of some such professed scoundrels as now and again infest Anglo-Indian society. Mr. Lacey's confessions have been astounding. We wonder what the injured lady's will be. If she is at all worthy of her mate, they ought to be of a singularly interesting description from the moralist's point of view. But is it possible that such a case can go on further? Let anybody look at the evidence and judge of its true nature, and then consider whether such a case should be conducted to the end through a mass of disgusting confessions of crime and immorality?

THOSE philanthropical persons who are ever striving to force female education upon the people of India would do well to consider a moment what female education of the higher standard is doing for the nations of Europe. Is it possible that they can conscientiously think it would benefit the Hindoo to introduce to his household girls of the period or a frisky matron? nay, upon what grounds, we should like to know, is it deemed advisable to introduce even so much as the "fashions" to his family? Of course, there are good women and bad women in all societies, black sheep and white sheep in every circle, but let us take, by way of contrast, one of those London fast ladies so constantly posed for public admiration in the *World* and *Vanity Fair*, and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman of the upper or middle class life, and considering their respective ways, say whose would be the gain to render the one an imitation of the other? The woman whose sisterhood the above papers describe as predominant in the world of fashion at home is, to our thinking, about the last type of womanhood on earth to be imitated or copied in any way. To begin with her religion, she has none. The crosses, the incense, and the sham confessional of a West-End fashionable Church represent for her the Christian faith and a Christian's duties, but her heart is engrossed with Mammon, and she takes no shame in offering herself up a willing sacrifice to money. What of her chastity and her honour, the best gifts that Heaven confers upon the sex? Hark to her conversation with rakish men, full of slang and innendo and rivalling the *esprit* of a professed courtezan. Honour! What revelations of the modern idea of woman's honour does the Divorce Court disclose? What a satire upon the fashionable matron's honour was the story of the Rippingall case? Consider next the same woman's occupations. Verily, we can best define them by saying that they all tend to one end—to sail as close to the wind, without actually coming to grief, as is possible; to go as far in licentiousness as is consistent with the retention of some sort of position in an exceedingly lax society. What are her amusements? The same as her occupations. No womanly charity, no tender love, no maternal devotion, is to be had from one of these painted, bedizened, heartless and utterly worthless Jezebels of good society; but instead, we have her mouth full of scandal, of lying, intrigue, and deceit—a woman that is a curse to her dishonoured husband and an abomination to every man who respects and a mires her sex. This is the picture which is now-a-days drawn of the ultra "fashionable" women of England.

Well, this is the depraved and extravagant creature which the very highest fashion, and, of course, the most refined civilization, turns out upon the universe for esteem and imitation. From her earliest years—if we are to credit the *World's* recent article on "Unripe Peaches"—this woman has been *au fait* with all the wickedness that it is possible for fallen human nature to have acquaintance with. She has never been pure from her infancy, and when she marries, she carries into her husband's house the wiles and the arts, aye, even the conversation of the *demi-monde*. Can anything be conceived more repulsive to decency and to sense than this, and yet, incredible that it should be so! There are some of us who would invite the oriental to breed similar women to his own ruin and to theirs? We must confess to some sympathy with the Mussulman when he flatly refuses to do anything of the sort. Take his own women, in contrast with that type of European womanhood which furnishes daily pabulum for half a dozen papers in London alone. The oriental woman, if she is ignorant, is domestic, and there is a world of meaning in that word. To be domestic is, in fact, to be everything that the London rinking, platonic attachment-loving matron or maid is not, and barring this the oriental husband and father is doubtless a happier man than some of us in our supreme conceit imagine to be him. *He* has no ever-shifting "fashions" to ruin him with their extravagance, or to disgust him with their indecency. He has not to cultivate a circle of licentious male friends for the distraction of an idle, excitement-seeking wife. He has not to dread the corruption of his daughters by conversation such as that described in the article on "Unripe Peaches;" he has not to endure that torture of the legal owner of a frisky matron—the knowledge that all his friends in club and mess-room are adoraing his head with horns day after day. We do not say that an Oriental would be the worse for the possession of wives and daughters educated and discreet at once; what we do say is that the wickedness, the dishonour, and the misery of fashionable European life, as described in the English and French papers, but especially the former, is quite sufficient to justify him in congratulating himself on his own domestic condition and in exhibiting an aversion to that of the foreigner. Nobody knows what the effect of giving the "unripe fruit" sort of education to an Eastern girl would be. What with her hot oriental blood, and her vivid imagination, we might imagine the impulse acting upon her as sparks on gunpowder; but then the philanthropical persons who would level up the Indian woman in all haste disdain to think of these things, and if they could gratify their hobby, would reck little of the domestic hearths they rendered desolate on their way. Unless, which is very improbable, the Indian woman can be educated up to, and *not beyond*, the Sunday School model standard, there is a very great risk for her male relations in her educational elevation at all—so much so, indeed, thatwe are rather impatient of those good souls who are eager in this very generation to see the Indian dame dressed by Worth, and preferring the society of every man to that of her own husband.

It is certainly true that the plan of education, if there is any plan, proposed for Indian females by English philanthropists is not of the kind which produces such stories as the Rippingall and the Bravo scandals, but who can stay the progress of the sex in its acquisition for knowledge once begun?—not Miss Mary Carpenter. As well attempt to dam a flood or check a tide as try to restrain that process of education which from little to little has produced at last some of the very worst women this world has ever seen. We speak advisedly, and invite anyone who reads *Vanity Fair*, or even the *Saturday Review*, to say if the Roman women described by Juvenal were one whit worse—nay, if they were not better—than the London fashionable *fast* ladies of this day. Once, supposing it were possible, let in the torrent of Western women's extravagance in dress and manners on the women of the East, and we shall have such a revolution as the philanthropical little dream of. Thousands of good women, we do not deny, might be improved body and soul by it, as thousands of women the world over are improved in every way by the cultivation of their intellects; but for the thousands of women made bad—women who, if weak in will under the oriental system of seclusion, are at least harmless. We confess that, looking at the viciousness of life in Europe, and at the abyss of devilry and crime into which unbridled passions hurry the fast men and women of the day, we think nations may be excused for holding fast to any customs that have withstood the assaults of time, even if we do not admire those customs in the main. The oriental habit of secluding a woman is a bad habit on the face of it, but we cannot say that it is productive of the misery and the [illegible] at home gives claimed by some of the sex as a woman's ground for. A man's honour and a woman's reputation is at least safe under the one system, whereas they positively are not so under the other.

POLO MATCH.

BOMBAY *VS.* III. HUSSARS.

THIS, the last of the series of polo matches arranged for the week, was played out yesterday before as large an assemblage of spectators as we have seen since the Prince left us.

After half an hour's very close exciting play, Bombay got their first goal, and in spite of all determination on the part of the Hussars to the contrary obtained another, at 6-20, the game having begun punctually at 5-30.

The remaining five minutes play was productive of no result, though the soldiers played hard up to the last. The home team were therefore declared winners by two goals to none. The following are the names of the players:—

Bombay.	III Hussars.
Hon Donald Graham.	Col Blundell.
G K Remington, Esq.	Capt Van Courtland.
Crawley Bovrey, Esq.	H Alexander, Esq.
M Wyer, Esq.	Dr Anderson.

The ground was good. The spectators were very numerous, almost the whole round was filled with people. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was pretty large. Just before 6½, strong wind began to blow threatening to send a heavy downpour, but the wind carried away the rain.

THE WRONG MAN KILLED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—General Harry Barr's numerous friends will, I am sure, be glad to learn that Reuter's telegram published in your issue of the 19th instant is wrong, and that General Barr is still alive and well. The officer whose death should have been reported was General William Barr, of the Royal Artillery.—Yours, &c.

STEPHEN BABINGTON.

Malabar Hill, 21st July.

*** We have received through Reuter's Agency a contradiction of the announcement of the death of General Barr.—ED. G.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," in the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 6d. a bottle. Agents: TARACHUN & Co., Bombay.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused the letter of your correspondent, Mr. George A. Kittredge, which appears in your impression of the 18th instant. Your correspondent appears to be well-informed on the subject which he has treated of—namely, the depreciation of silver and the question of remedying the consequent evil. I am a mere tyro as regards the matter, and am desirous of having my doubts solved. May I therefore trouble your correspondent to favour me with some explanation of the difficulty which has occurred to me on the perusal of his letter.

Your correspondent says that a duty should be charged on the import of silver in India. He expects the measure to rectify the exchange. Now, it occurs to me that the exchange is so high as it is, not because silver is depreciated in India, but because it is so in England. Your correspondent's proposed duty would certainly raise the value of silver in India, but it would not do so in England; and therefore would not correct the evil in view. If the proposed duty could be levied at the silver mines and also in Germany—in other words at the sources of the extra-supply of silver—your correspondent's expectations would stand a better chance of being realized. But this is impossible. I find it difficult to understand how a measure to counteract the depreciation of silver in India only, would counteract depreciation in England. Will your correspondent or yourself, Sir, kindly enlighten me on this point.

A NATIVE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 17TH JULY.

WE have had a splendid fall of rain, in fact for the last few days a perfect deluge. Truly "it never rains but it pours". The weather is delightfully cool, and nature having donned her robe of green, everything looks fresh and beautiful.

I suppose you will already have heard of the death of a Major of the Madras Army from cholera. He was here on ten months' leave and was staying with Colonel Lucas in camp. He was attacked on Thursday and died on Friday evening. His illness was brought on, in the first place, by his thoughtlessly taking a very strong dose of medicine. His very sudden death cast quite a gloom over the station.

I think you made some rather unfair remarks in your Saturday's issue on the subject of Mr. Giles' appointment as Acting Educational Inspector for the Northern Division. It was certainly adding insult to injury to compare his case with that of the 'erudite' and now famous professors in the Poona College.

If all stories be true, the students of that College had some cause for complaining though, of course, they went in a very injudicious way about bringing their grievance to the notice of Government, wh

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

KURRACHEE, 21st JULY.

Mr. E. F. Monement, Inspector, Indo-European Telegraph Department, was drowned in the harbour yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, 20th JULY.

The following are the results of to-day's racing :—

TRIAL STAKES.

Trumpater	1
Chorister	2

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Revenge	1
Surprise	2
Yazeed	3

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Chieftan	1
Train	2

BANGALORE CUP.

Cerise	1
Bird	2
John Duan	3

PONY RACE.

Gazelle	1

The racing was poor, owing to the damp state of the ground.

There was a serious row on the course on Wednesday between Captain Mactaggart of the Hussars and Cousens, the jockey. The matter is to be taken into Court.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, 21st JULY.

A telegram from Simla, dated 20th inst., states that Sir J. Strachey gives over the Government of the N. W. Provinces to Sir G. Couper at Lucknow on Wednesday next. Sir G. Couper immediately afterwards proceeds to his new province. The arrangement is slightly irregular, but is sanctioned to suit Sir J. Strachey's convenience.

Mr. Inglis is still at Simla; he will start for Oudh in a day or two.

Major General Sir Henry Ramsay has been granted privilege leave for three months.

There is much rain in Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 20th JULY.

On Tuesday the Servian Army on the river Timok attacked General Cosman's position at Ivor. The Servians were repulsed with great loss and pursued by the Turks into Servia.

EGYPTIAN SECURITIES.

ALEXANDRIA, 20th JULY.

In consequence of the Egyptian Government continuing to resist execution of the judgments pronounced against the Daira bondholders, the President has closed the Courts.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 20th JULY.

Moukhtar Pasha has concentered the Turkish forces at Mostar.

Servia has sent her last Reserves to the frontier.

OBITUARY.—General Gascoigne.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, 20th JULY.

The Mobilization Bill has been withdrawn.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 21st JULY.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. Kashgar, with the outward mails from London of 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 P.M. yesterday.

The same Company's s.s. Cathay, for Galle and Calcutta, left at the same hour on the 19th.

LONDON, 20th JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Sugars unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India ..... 1.6 3/4d.

4 per cent. Rupee paper 78

4½ do. do. 78

5½ do. do. 81

3 per cent. Consols for account 96½

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106¼

Bar Silver 48½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£18,000,000	Inc. £1,250,000
Bills Discounted	£17,250,000	Dec. £250,000
Bullion	£32,250,000	Inc. £1,250,000

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 21st JULY, 9.5 A.M.

H. M. S. Diamond sailed for Rangoon at 8-25 A.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.—21st JULY.

(MADRAS TIMP.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 1 inch 11 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W. S. W. 5, thermometer 82, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-18 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E.; thermometer 87, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather bright, wind S. W. steady, thermometer 83. Fall of rain 45 cents.

THE *Englishman* hears that Mr. White, some time ago Advocate-General in Bombay, is likely to succeed Mr. Justice Phear in the High Court.

A CALCUTTA paper, the *Indian Mirror*, circulates a rumour that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Sind, in addition to Mysore and the Punjab.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *East* gives a very sad account of the failure of crops, and consequent scarcity of food-grains in Assam. Several villages are said to be threatened with famine.

THE Lahore Voluntary Poor Fund has been in existence some time now and has, apparently, fully answered expectations. The balance in hand at the beginning of the month of June last was Rs. 405, during the month Rs. 201 were subscribed; the Government gave the usual grant-in-aid of Rs. 100, and at the end of the month Rs. 319, were still in hand, after paying Rs. 200 to the Free School and Orphanage, Rs. 95 to the Widows' Home, and Rs. 75 to the Strangers' Home. Why should Lahore be the only station in India where so needful and useful a work is undertaken? A voluntary rate regularly made would always supply a fund for institutions as good as those that are supported in this way in Lahore.

YESTERDAY Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) applied to Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate, for summonses against the fourth engineer and seven of the firemen and seamen of the s.s. State of Alabama for wilful disobedience of lawful commands and combining to obstruct the navigation of the steamer and the progress of the voyage. The Magistrate granted the summonses and made them returnable on Monday next. We understand that the result of examinations of the ship by the Government Surveyor, the Master Builder of the Dockyard, Lloyd's Agent, and Captain Blackmore, shows that the choking of the bilge pumps could not have been due to accidental causes, but to a deliberate design on the part of some one in the steamer.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following frontier news :— "Sirdar Nouroz Khan Mohmund, the ex-Governor of Lalpoora, is now a refugee with the Akhoond of Swat, to whom he recently applied for the increase of his (the Akhoond's) religious influence, in proclaiming a religious war against the Ameer of Cabul, and sanctioning an attack upon Lalpoora. The Akhoond gave no definite reply, but recommended the Sirdar to rest in peace in Swat for the next two years, and dispel from his mind all present thought of raids on Lalpoora or other parts of the Ameer's dominions, as the Ameer was fully prepared to meet these, had a strong force stationed at Lalpoora to repel attack, and had many spies secretly employed in watching and reporting the Sirdar's movements and designs. The Akhoond furthermore counselled the Sirdar to patiently await the result of the intrigues set on foot in order to attain the much desired release of Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan."

THE Madras Municipality not long ago compelled a Commanding Officer to pay the tax on professions, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Municipality should be successful in making the British I. S. Navigation Company, through their agents Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, pay the trade tax. The Municipal Commissioners sued the Company for the recovery of Rs. 1,575, for trade tax for the years 1871 to 1875 inclusive. The case was fully argued before Mr. Justice Holloway, who decided that the Company was liable to the trade tax for these six years and recorded a judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount sued with costs. This decision will render liable to be taxed all Insurance Companies who have agents in Madras. A list is given in one of the Madras papers of 50 such Companies, all of whom are liable to pay Rs. 350 a year Municipal trade tax. The Positive Life Office do pay the Municipal tax as they have an office in Madras, but not the other Companies. If the Municipal tax be enforced on these Companies the addition to the Municipal income would amount to about one lac of rupees, and an annual increase of income of Rs. 17,500. These Companies, it is added, are not only liable for this tax in Madras, but also in every other part and place in that Presidency where they may have an agency.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes an account of a meeting between a young "padre" travelling to his up-country station by rail, fresh from England, and a "loafer" who seems to have favourably impressed the impressionable young clergyman, who regarded him as a "well-spoken young man." The meeting is described as terminating in the following manner :—"Ah, Sir," said the 'well-spoken young man' with a deep sigh, as he pocketed the note. "I have one friend with me who has never failed me; in all my wanderings and travels in prosperity, or in poverty, in health or sickness, in parching heat and in bitter cold, I have never parted from it night and day, it has been my cherished companion and I have always found it faithful; no change in circumstances has ever wrought any change in this one firm, true and inalienable friend; at all times when I have sought its aid, it has enabled me to forget the misery of the past, and inspired me with pleasure in the present and hope for the future; even when I have temporarily loaned it to others, it has never once failed to bring me contentment, consolation and comfort." Now when the "padre" heard his new acquaintance speak of his *friend* in such high and enthusiastic terms, he at once concluded that it must be some *good-book* he had with him, and he thought that if it was so precious to its owner, and cherished so tenderly by him, it must be very excellent indeed, and he would very much like to know what it was so that he might recommend it to others who stood in similar need of comfort and consolation! Thinking thus, he said, "I should like to see this friend of yours, if you have no objection." "None in the least, Sir," said the other, "I shall be much pleased to show it you, and a great deal better pleased if you will at once make use of it."—So saying he put his hand in his pocket and produced—*a Corkscrew!!!* The pastor groaned and turned away with a mingled expression of sorrow and disgust. The "well-spoken one" also turned and bent his steps in the direction of the Refreshment Room!!!

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart-driver, named Raj Wully, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

STEALING A POST STAMP.—A Goanese servant in the employ of Mr. B. H. Andree, named Manwell Dias, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a half anna post stamp that was affixed to a letter which was entrusted to him to be posted at the Post Office at Colaba; and was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour in the Common Jail.

DEATH OF MR. DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS.—Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas who has been since 1856 Government pleader in the Sudder Adawlut and the High Court, Bombay, died yesterday at his house, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, at the early age of 42. He enjoyed for several years an excellent practice in the High Court and was greatly esteemed by his native friends, and those who had business with him.

ARREST OF C. G. LACEY BY A SMALL CAUSES COURT BAILIFF.—C. G. Lacey, the prosecutor in the case against Mr. Arbuthnot, on leaving the Fort Police Court yesterday evening, was arrested by Mr. Desmier, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. He declined to go with the bailiff and asked to be taken before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, to decide whether it was a legal arrest. Lacey was taken before the Magistrate, who declined to interfere in the matter, and referred the parties to the Small Causes Court. The bailiff consequently, with his prisoner in charge, left the Police Court.

A DISHONEST COACHMAN.—Gopall Nuthoo, a coachman in the employ of Ramjee Cumma, a wealthy Bunnia residing in the Fort, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft in a dwelling on the 16th instant of property belonging to his master, Ramjee Cumma, and valued at Rs. 16,610. It consisted of a box, containing cash, title deeds of houses, and registers of ownerships of prows, and sundry other papers, &c. The prisoner appears to have stolen the box, broke it open and helped himself to the cash of which there was about Rs. 40-8, and hid away the paper, and destroyed the box. The complainant suspecting him reported the matter to the Police and gave prisoner in charge. Subsequently the whole property was recovered by the police from the prisoner.

FOOTBALL.—As will be seen from an advertisement the Bombay United Football Club will play the "Byculla-wallas" this evening at 5 o'clock. The game, it is expected, will be highly interesting, and it is to be hoped that both Clubs, having had some practice, will acquit themselves creditably. The following will represent the sides :—

B. U. F. C.	B. F. C.
W Lake (Capt.).	K Leigh.
E Walsh.	E Gordon.
J Cannon.	H Gordon.
W Maidment.	W Corkery (Capt.).
H Harrington.	A Jervis.
E McGarry.	H Jervis.
F Maidment.	J Brown.
M Spillane.	W Cohen.
G Gardiner.	J Arnott.
H Milos.	R Hannah.
W McKenzie.	C Edington.
B Nowberg.	W O'Brien.
E Koss.	H Millard.
R Leibschwager.	J Rennison.
F Hutchinson.	W Rolleu.
W McClumpha.	W Graham.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The cricket match of to-day is English *vs.* Scotch, Welsh and Irish, to commence at 12 o'clock. This match was postponed from last Saturday on account of the rain. We learn that the annual match, Bombay against Poona, has been fixed for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 28th, 29th and 30th August. Bombay cricketers should take every opportunity of practising in the meanwhile. The following are the names of the players in the match to-day, 13 aside :—

English.	*Scotch, Welsh and Irish.*
W A Baker	C Cameron
L R Forrest	A B Chalmers
J Moore	A McHinch
N Oliver	H W Jones
J Oliver	F Adam
C Young	H Mackenzie
W Young	H Maxwell
F S Hore	W M Tennent
C Sartorius	W Murray
C Gray	Hon D Grehan
H Read	M Wyer
H Richardson	W Lang
A B Stopford	C Alban

CRIMINAL CHARGE.—The investigation into the case of Mr. Carey, of the Government Telegraph Department, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies entrusted to him as a public servant, commenced on Saturday last. The evidence of Mr. Peake, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Toner, Telegraph Master, and Mr. Barton, signaller, was taken, and the further hearing adjourned—*Sind News.*

THE POONA STAFF SURGEON.—We regret to hear of the severe illness of Surgeon-Major Mennie. Surgeon Mennie has been suffering in health for some time past and went to Lonowlee in the cold weather and to Khandalla during the hot season, hoping that these changes would prevent the necessity of his going to England. In the end of last week he seemed to be so much worse that he was ordered to proceed to England without delay. He proceeded to Bombay on Tuesday last by the one o'clock train with the view of leaving for England by the mail steamer to-day. Dr. Mennie has been so many years Staff Surgeon at Poona and is so much liked by every one in this community that there will be much regret felt at his departure; many will earnestly hope that he may be able to stand the fatigue of the journey at this season and return to Poona in renewed health and vigour.—*Deccan Herald*, July 21.

THE PROPER THING TO DO.—We are determined in future to take no notice whatever of what appears regarding us in the columns of the *Poona Observer*. It seems to be the delight of the manager to find fault with us for any cause or no cause as suits his temper at the time. We did not contradict his statement regarding cholera in Camp, although the names of two sufferers were sent to us by two different correspondents for the purpose of exposing his statement. In yesterday's paper there is an attack upon our report of the Star Company and our notice of the Davenport Brothers. Is the manager angry because he did not get the programmes to print? Our report of the Star Company was the work of one whose accuracy we can depend upon—one who was present at the performance. But we shall say no more, except that such paras in the *Poona Observer* will be left unnoticed for the future. The public must be left to judge for themselves as to the comparative accuracy of our intelligence. As for our English and punctuation, they would be very poor indeed if they in the least resembled those of the letter which finds fault with them!!!—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST MR. ARBUTHNOT.

CHARLES GEORGEE LACEY *VS.* F. F. ARBUTHNOT, COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, was charged, at the instance of Charles George Lacey, under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed adultery with the prosecutor's wife, Annie Florence Lacey, between the 17th June last and the 5th inst., at Breach Candy, Bombay. The Court was crowded with several members of the Bombay Bar, merchants, doctors, brokers, and other European gentlemen, by whom the greatest interest was evinced in the proceedings. A European constable was placed on duty at the bottom of the staircase leading to the Court, to prevent too many people going upstairs to overcrowd the Court. Mr. Turner (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. H. Cleveland, for the defence. The prosecutor and defendant were present in Court. Mrs. Lacey was absent, but was understood to be in a room on the Court premises.

On the case being called out,

Mr. Inverarity—I don't know what course Mr. Turner proposes to adopt, but I object—

The Magistrate—I'll read over the information to the prosecutor.

Mr. Inverarity—Quite so.

Mr. Turner—I think Mr. Inverarity objects to my stating the facts of the case.

The Magistrate—I don't know if he can object to that. You have a right to address me, if you wish, before calling your witnesses.

Mr. Turner then briefly stated the facts of the case to the Court. The prosecutor is a veterinary surgeon; and the defendant is the Collector of Bombay. The prosecutor was married to Mrs. Lacey on the 19th October 1870, at St. John's Church, Meerut. She was the widow of a Mr. Walsh, and had five children, four of whom are dead and one is alive. After their marriage, they visited different stations in India, Mr. Lacey practising during the time as a veterinary surgeon. They then went to Secunderabad, from which place they subsequently came to Bombay. Mr. Lacey was not successful in his business here, and in the early part of June last proceeded to Bangalore. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey were living at Malabar Hill, where a Mr. Forward lived with them; and it was arranged that Mrs. Lacey should conduct the boarding house, and make it over to the Forwards on their arrival. They afterwards went to live at Breach Candy. Mrs. Lacey thought of a desirable place for a boarding house; and being told that the letting of the bungalow was in the hands of the Collector of Bombay, she applied to the defendant. Mr. Arbuthnot wrote in reply that he would call upon her at her bungalow. He accordingly went there after 5 p. m. on the 16th June last. Mr. Forward had just come back to the house, but was in his own room. Mr. Arbuthnot appeared to be very kind, spoke kindly to Mrs. Lacey, and made many kind enquiries of her. She told him she had Mr. Davis, the dentist, as a boarder, and that she was anxious to get other boarders. He went over the house with her and suggested that she should remove her bed-room, which was downstairs, to the upper room and convert the lower room into a sitting room. After staying there sometime, he went away. The next day, 17th June, he wrote a letter to Mrs. Lacey expressing a wish to see the tricks of the dog he had seen on the previous day. He came there that day, delivered his card to a servant, and followed him to the room where Mrs. Lacey was. They had a conversation, during which she was sitting in a couch and he in a chair. He then rose, and getting behind the couch, caught hold of Mrs. Lacey. She screamed, but he used all his force to prevent her doing so, and threw her on the couch and then committed adultery with her. He asked her to show him a picture which was behind the door of the bed room, which, he said, she had not shown him. She went to show him the picture; her passions were aroused; and she allowed him to commit adultery with her in the bed. He then visited her from time to time, sometimes during the day. Once the boy Walsh, who was sleeping in Mrs. Lacey's room, found a bottle of sweets in his bed and asked his mother, Mrs. Lacey, who put it there, but she laughed and thought it prudent not to tell him. On another occasion he was awoke one night and was given two rupees and told to go downstairs. On a third occasion also, he was given some money and sent downstairs. On another occasion, he had another bottle of sweets, and when he enquired who brought the bottle for him, Mrs. Lacey told him it was Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.

The Magistrate—I am sorry to interrupt you, but what she told the boy is no evidence.

Mr. Inverarity—We should like to hear this statement. It is something new to us—it is very interesting!

Mr. Turner said he could prove every word he was saying. Mrs. Lacey would tell the Court that Mr. Arbuthnot was in the habit of visiting her, that he used to come by the porchway, that he used to take his boots off, that he used to bring wine with him, and that on each of these occasions he committed adultery with her.

The prosecutor was then called into the witness box; Mr. Arbuthnot was asked to get up; and the Magistrate read over the following information which had been laid before him on the 10th instant :—

"I am the husband of Annie Florence Lacey, and reside at Breach Candy, Bombay. I was married to my said wife at St. John's Church, Meerut, on the 19th day of October 1870. On the 7th day of June last, I went to Bangalore on business, leaving my said wife at my house at Breach Candy. On the 4th day of July instant, I received a telegram from one Mr. John Forward, who was also living in the said house, and immediately upon receipt thereof I returned to Bombay. From information I have received since my arrival here, I charge F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed adultery with the said Annie Florence Lacey, on several occasions between the 17th day of June last and the 4th day of July instant; and I pray that a summons may be issued against him and that he may be dealt with according to law."

Prosecutor, in answer to the Magistrate, said—The defendant, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, is the person referred to in my information.

On further examination by Mr. Turner, prosecutor said—I have not got my marriage certificate. I telegraphed for it on Monday, the 3rd instant, to the Chaplain at Meerut, and have got a telegram saying it would be sent on the 19th inst. I expect to receive it to-morrow. On returning from Bangalore to my house at Breach Candy, I saw Mr. Forward, who gave me certain information. I broke open the almirah and a box, which were in the bedroom upstairs, and found these letters (produced.) I found some letters in the almirah and one or two in the box. These are the letters—they are eleven. Before I left Bombay, my bed-room was downstairs adjoining the dining-room. That was Mrs. Lacey's bed-room. The upstair rooms were intended as bed-rooms if we had any lodgers.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. INVERARITY.

Mr. Inverarity—When were you last in jail? Speak up, so that every one can hear you.

Witness—Six years ago.

And how long have you been in jail?—Three months.

What jail was it?—The Allahabad jail.

What was it for?—For forgery.

What had you forged?—I don't recollect.

Now you don't forget that, do you?—Promissory notes, I think.

Are you not sure of it?—No.

Where were you tried? Speak up, I can hardly hear you—I was tried at Allahabad.

Who tried you?—Mr. Turner.

You were tried in the High Court?—Yes.

Do you mean to say you have not been in jail during the last six years?—Yes; I don't remember the exact time. It might be five years.

Do you mean to to tell me you don't remember the exact year in which you were tried for forgery?—Yes.

In what month were you tried?—October.

In what month did you come out of jail?—At the end of January.

Under what name were you tried and sentenced?—Osborne. No, no, Lacey.

Do you really know your own name?—Yes, I do—Lacey for the last five years.

Will you swear it is your name?—No.

Do you, then, know your own name?—It is Marriott. When did you cease bearing that name?—About eight years ago.

Were you ashamed of the name that you gave it up?—No.

Why did you change it—I had reasons for doing it. Give me your reasons?

Witness—Am I bound to give the reasons?

The Magistrate—Yes, you are bound to give them.

Witness—I was keeping a woman at the time, and I did not wish my name to be known.

And into what did you change your name then?—Into James.

What town was it that first saw you blossoming forth as James? (A laugh)—I believe it was Meerut. I am not sure.

How long did you bear that name of James?—I am not sure.

In what towns did you bear that name?—I bore that name in Meerut and Jubbulpore.

Can you give me no idea how long, and in what towns you bore that name? Have you no idea?—No.

About how long did you bear the name?—I don't remember.

What name did you bear after you ceased to bear the name of James?—Lacey.

In what year did you begin to bear the name of Lacey?—I don't know what year.

What was the reason of your changing the name of James into Lacey?—It was my mother's maiden name, and I was thinking of going home.

Is that your reason for changing your name?—After the trouble I got into, I wished to change it.

What trouble?—The trouble you spoke of.

Give it a name?—The forgery you spoke of.

In plain language, you wanted to defraud your creditors?—No; I had no money to give them. I expected soon from England, and I wanted to get time.

Who did you expect the money from?—My people.

Who from?—My family.

But who from?—My mother.

If one of your reasons for changing the name was because you got into trouble, why did you tell me just now that you were sentenced in the name of Lacey?

Mr. Turner—He did not say so.

Witness—I don't think I said so.

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, you did. You said—"I was sentenced as Osborne—no, no, Lacey."

Witness—Well, I was confused.

Then under what name were you tried and sentenced?—In the name of Osborne, I believe.

Witness—Is it necessary, your Honour, that I should answer all these questions?

The Magistrate—Yes, it is necessary.

Mr. Inverarity—When did you take the name of Osborne?—I don't remember.

What name had you borne before you took the name of Osborne?—I am not sure.

Not sure of what?—I am not certain about that.

Not certain of what?—I am not sure whether I took the name of James after the name of Osborne.

Not sure as to what?—Whether I took the name of James or Marriott.

Now, tell me what different names you have borne?—James, Marriot, Osborne, and Lacey.

Will you swear that you have not gone under any other name?—Woods. (Laughter.)

Why did you not mention it before? You are sworn to speak the whole truth—I forget it.

Where did you take the name of Woods?—At Dinapore.

What name did you bear before you took the name of Woods?—I don't remember.

What name did you take after you ceased to bear the name of Woods?—I don't remember.

What was the reason for your taking the name of Woods?—I don't remember now.

In what year did you first take the name of Woods?—I don't remember.

What was your reason for taking the name of Osborne?—I don't remember.

Will you swear that you have gone under no other name than these—James, Marriott, Osborne, Lacey, and Woods?—Yes.

Did you ever go by the name of Jackson?—No.

Did you ever go by the name of Edwards?—No.

You told me the last time you were in jail. Perhaps you will tell me how often you have been in jail?—Once.

And that for three months?—Yes.

Do you adhere to that statement?—Yes.

Do you know Mr. Yeatman, the Superintendent of the Allahabad jail?—Yes.

Having your attention called to the name, do you still adhere to your statement that you have been convicted but once?—No, I have been convicted before. (Laughter.)

Why did you not admit that before?—I had forgotten it at the time.

When was that?—Some twelve years ago.

What were you convicted of then?—Forgery.

What had you forged?—A promissory note, I believe! You believe! Can you not swear?—I can't swear now what it was.

Who tried you on that occasion?—Mr. Macpherson.

In what Court were you tried?—In Calcutta.

In the High Court?—Yes.

What was your sentence on that occasion?—Twelve months.

With hard labour?—Yes.

Did you undergo the twelve months' hard labour?—Yes.

And yet you forgot that circumstance a minute ago?—Yes.

Was any one tried with you on that occasion?—No.

Where were you imprisoned on that occasion?—At Hazareebaug.

Was it not the name of your friend, Mr. Yeatman, that refreshed your memory on the point?—No, I forgot it.

Was any one tried jointly with you at Allahabad?—Yes.

Who?—Miller.

Under what name were you tried at Calcutta?—Marriott.

Was not a woman tried with you and Miller?—No. She was made a Queen's evidence.

Oh! There was a woman, but she was made a Queen's evidence. What was her name?—Beaumont.

What was she?—She had been the wife of a jockey.

Was she your wife?—No.

Did you live with her?—I had been living with her some twelve months before my conviction.

Do you swear she was not your wife?—Yes.

Do you swear you never went through a marriage ceremony with her?—Yes.

Did you and she give yourself out as husband and wife?—No. She might have. I did not.

Do you swear those were the only two occasions on which you were convicted?—Yes.

You must have forgotten, Sir?—No.

Are these the only two occasions on which you were imprisoned?—Yes.

Are these the only two occasions on which you have been charged?—Yes.

Now, I'll ask you about the woman you call Lacey. I will like to have her called in, if she is here, for the witness to identify her.

Mrs. Lacey was called; and a "Veiled Beauty" came into Court after a vexatious delay, during which all eyes were turned towards the staircase; and, in answer to a question, said her name was Annie Florence Lacey.

Mr. Inverarity—Now, is that the woman you call Mrs. Lacey?

Witness—Yes.

She has also been inside of a convict prison?—I don't know.

Witness (to the Magistrate)—Am I bound to answer that question?

The Magistrate—I don't think that question ought to be put. Do you decline to answer the question?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity—I bow to your Worship's decision, but ask your Worship to take a note.

Mr. Turner—Mrs. Lacey will be called, and you can ask her the question.

Mr. Inverarity—Very well. Where did you first meet her?

Witness—I first met her in Meerut.

What name did she bear when you met her?—Lacey.

What was she doing when you met her?—She was doing nothing, she was there.

How did she support herself before you married her?—I don't know.

I ask you again, how did she support herself when you married her?—She had money, I believe. She lived on her private fortune; I believe so.

How was the private fortune accumulated? (A laugh)—I don't know.

Did you never ask her?—No.

And did she never tell you?—No.

Do I understand you to say that, at the time you married her, you did not know what she had been?—I know she had been married, and that her previous husband had been a merchant.

What was his name?—Walsh.

And you knew that he was a man of bad character too?—I never saw him.

Did you know that he had been imprisoned for perjury for two years?—I had heard so.

And believed it?—No, I don't know whether I believed it or not at the time.

Do you believe it now?—Yes.

Do you produce a letter that was written to you by Hearn and Cleveland on the 13th inst? (Produced.) That letter was, I suppose, communicated to you by your solicitors?—Yes.

Did you give your solicitors instructions to answer the letter?—I was not in Bombay at the time. I left everything to my solicitors.

Did you give your solicitors any instructions to reply to that letter?—I don't know that letter. I don't remember it.

Mr. Turner—He says he was not in Bombay.

Witness is shown the letter of the 13th instant.

Now say, did you give your solicitors any instructions to reply to the letter?—Not to that particular letter, I left the matter in their hands.

Mr. Inverarity then read the following letters and their replies, which were admitted to be correct and were put in :—

MESSRS. CHALK AND TURNER.

DEAR SIRS,—On enquiry at the Police Office we are informed that you acted for the person describing himself as Charles George Lacey in the matter of an information lately laid by him against our client, Mr. Arbuthnot.

We are instructed to defend the case.

From information which we have received we have reason to believe that Charles George Lacey is not the real name of the person who swore the information, and that your client therefore falsely described himself before the magistrate when he applied for the summons.

We request that you will inform us at once whether your client's real name is "Charles George Lacey" or not.

We may state for your information that we expect to be in a position to prove that he is the same person as Mr. Osborne late of Allahabad, Mr. Marriott late of Lucknow, Mr. James and Jackson late of Jubbulpoor, and Mr. Wood late of Sahibgunj, Patna

We beg that you will inform us whether or no your client will admit that he had passed under all or any or the above names.

We will thank you also to inform us if your client is the same person as a Mr. Jackson who was tried at Allahabad for forgery or some offence of a criminal nature and sentenced to imprisonment.

We also beg to state for your information that we believe we shall be in a position to prove that the woman whom your client describes as Annie Florence Lacey, his wife, is not his lawful wife, but that she is Mrs. Annie Walshe of Delhi, and that she was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Boulnois of Lahore for perjury, that her husband also was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the same case, but died in gaol.

Unless you admit the above facts, we shall be compelled to bring down witnesses from various parts of the country to depose to them and shall apply to His Worship, the Senior Magistrate of Police, to adjourn the hearing of the case to enable us to do so.

As witnesses who can speak to some of the above facts are now in Bombay, we have to ask that you will name a time and place where they may see both the informant and his alleged wife so as to identify them. Please let us have an early appointment for this purpose.

We have also to request that you will allow us to have inspection of the books kept by the informant relating to his trade or business of a veterinary surgeon, &c.

We beg also to be allowed to see the marriage certificate, which we are informed you have telegraphed for to Meerut as soon as you receive it.

And we request to have immediate inspection of the telegram which is stated to have been received by the informant from Mr. Forward.—Your's, &c.,

HEARN AND CLEVELAND.

Bombay, July 13 1876.

To Messrs. HEARN and CLEVELAND.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply we must leave you to take whatever steps you consider best for your client's interests. We cannot consent to any adjournment of the hearing.

As regards inspection of our client's books we are at a loss to understand the reason for which you require it.

When we are in possession of the marriage certificate we will allow you inspection of it.

The telegram alluded to in your letter under reply is not with us. Our client has it, and he is not in Bombay.

We will thank you to make an early appointment for us to attend at your office for the purpose of taking inspection, and if necessary copies to the letters sent to your client by Mrs. Lacey.—Yours, &c.,

July 14, 1876. CHALK AND TURNER.

Messrs. CHALK AND TURNER, Solicitors.

DEAR SIRS,—We have received your letter of the 14th instant in which you state that, in reply to the very serious charges brought against your client and his alleged wife (one of which being that the informant on whose behalf you appeared to lay the information has therein perjured himself by describing himself as Charles George Lacey when he was not Charles George Lacey) you must leave us to take whatever steps we consider best for our client's interest.

We are astonished to find that you should decline to give an answer, yes or no, to the question we have put, viz., whether your client is Charles George Lacey or not.

As you do not deny the statements in our letter of the 13th instant, we have a right to assume that you admit them to be true.

We beg to give you notice that we shall on the first day of the hearing bring to the notice of the Court the correspondence that has passed between us on the subject of the identity of the informant.

We require to see your client's books in order to find out if possible what his real name is, and we also wish to see whether they will show that his business produced an income sufficient to support himself and his wife.

We must again ask you to produce and let us see the original telegram referred to. If you cannot do this you can, at any rate, inform us when it was sent and to what station, Mr. Forward, the person who sent it, is, we believe, in frequent communication with you, and you can easily ask him for the information we require.

With reference to your application to us to show your letters sent by the alleged Mrs. Lacey to our client we are surprised that you should ask us to do so. The prosecutor is of course bound to produce letters which he may be going to use in support of a charge, but it is not usual to ask the defendant to show any documents which it may be intending to use in his defence.

We shall attend with our counsel this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the house at Breach Candy to see the premises, and we shall be obliged if you will have some one there who will be able to point out to us the room and bed in which Mr. Forward slept, and also the room and bed in which Mrs. Walsh (for Mrs. Lacey or whatever may be her name) slept while the informant was absent from Bombay during the period stated in his information.—Your's &c.,

Bombay, July 15. HEARN & CLEVELAND.

P. S.—You have not yet produced to us the marriage certificate. Please do so without loss of time.

Messrs. CHALK AND TURNER, Solicitors.

DEAR SIRS,—Pursuant to the appointment made by you for the purposes our Mr. Cleveland attended at the house at Breach Candy on Saturday afternoon.

We expected to have found there either your Mr. Turner or a clerk from your office, but we certainly did not expect to encounter the reputed Mrs. Lacey in the house alone. Had we done so Mr. Cleveland would not have gone.

We think it right to furnish you with a copy of the memorandum of the particulars of Mr. Cleveland's visit, which was written immediately after leaving the house, the heads of which were entered in a note book in the presence of the lady above referred to.

We shall of course be prepared to prove the truth of the statements in the memorandum when the case comes into Court.

We beg again to ask you for inspection of the telegram said to have been sent by Mr. Forward, and of the marriage certificate.—Yours truly,

HEARN & CLEVELAND.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MEMORANDUM.

At the house at Breach Candy I took with me Manoel and Mr. A.'s butler. We reached the house at about 20 minutes past 5. Finding no one there but a native servant was afterwards found in one of the outlaying rooms, and we asked if we could go upstairs, and the boy showed us the way up. When about half way up the staircase I saw a woman sitting in a room.

Saturday, 15th July 1876—I said I have come by appointment with Mr. Turner for 5 o'clock. I would be here." She said she knew all about it, but asked me to wait a moment.

I think she then put on her shoes, then she said "Come in, Mr. Cleveland, and sit down." I thanked her, but said I only wished to look at the room occupied by Mr. Forward.

She pressed me to sit down, and said "What is the use of making all this fuss about nothing at all. It's not my fault. I had nothing to do with it. Mr. Forward saw Mr. Arbuthnot's servant and sent word to my husband." I said you know that I am Mr. Arbuthnot's solicitor and therefore you should not speak to me at all. I will not have any conversation with you. She said "I know all about that, but I want to talk it over with you." I said you should get Mr. Turner to see me. It would be very improper for me to speak a word with you on the subject, or listen to anything you had to say. And it would be very foolish of you to say anything to me about it unless your solicitor was with you.

I then called in Manoel, who was standing at the door, and said, "Show me where Mr. Forward slept?" He pointed out the spot where his bed stood; it was almost in the middle of the room. There are two large doors at the side of the room communicating with the bed room in which he says Mrs. Lacey slept while Mr. Lacey was away, and while Mr. Forward slept when he had before pointed out. Mrs. Lacey got very angry at my not missing off as if I had done—and said "Forward's bed had been ordered to be taken there because he was too ill to sleep upstairs."

She then walkd up to me and got in my way so as to prevent my going out of the room. I said I would not say anything further, but that I was surprised that Mr. Turner had not come as I expected. I should have found him there. She said she did not want Mr. Turner; that she had seven witnesses to prove her case. And that's the door, she said, through which Arbuthnot dragged me, and he'll have to pay nicely for it too—it will be the dearest day he ever had. What do I care, she said. I have got no character to loose, I don't care what people say. It will be a bad day for Mr. Arbuthnot, or my name is not Anne Walshe.

At one time she said she did not understand what I had come for, if I would not talk to her she said I had no business to walk about the place as if it was my own.

All I said was it was a pity Mr. Turner had not come.

The room in which Forward slept upstairs looks towards the sea directly on Mr. Turner's house.

She also said she had received the Rs. 300 all right. This remark she seemed to address to Manoel.

To Messrs HEARN AND CLEVELAND.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to acknowledge the receipts of your letter of the 15th instant received by us late in the afternoon and of your letter of to-day with enclosure.

We think you have misapprehended the meaning

the village, I was to remonstrate with them, and to send for the Government juptedar, Tricumrai, and deliver to him a sealed letter that had been received from Captain Hunter, I was also to request the juptedar to remonstrate with the Girassias and induce them to allow me to take charge of the juptee in peace. Then, if the Girassias still opposed, and attacked my men, I was to order the men who accompanied me, and who were armed with sticks and shields, to capture the Girassias, but at first I was not to use any arms. If I found that my men with the sticks were being pressed hard and some were to fall, I was then to order the use of arms. Some of my men were armed with swords and muskets. I was told on no account to be hasty, and not to lose my temper, but at the same time I was to act with firmness, and with an endeavour to conciliate. I was to act according to these orders in any emergency that might arise, and I was told to communicate with the vakeel of Captain Hunter, and let him know everything that took place, and act according to any instructions he might send me. We reached Timba on the morning of the 7th of January, about sunrise. I entered the village with my force, and reached the Chora before I saw any Girassias. I then saw the Girassias and their men to the number of 50 or 60 assembled at the Chora side of their Deli, near the tower. They were all armed, as far as I could see, and seemed excited. They were not advancing towards us. I could see they were excited from the gestures they made, and their faces looked as if they were in anger. Their abusive language was directed to my men. When I saw them, I commanded a halt. When we stopped, our front ranks were about 20 or 25 paces apart. Some of the Girassias' men raised their guns to their shoulders when we stopped, and I called out that I had with me a Sircar's order and had not come to fight, but only to take charge of the juptee on behalf of the Thakore Sahib, adding that if they did not create any disturbance none of them would be molested. A number of them shouted out—"Why did you come with so many men? We will not allow you to remain here." Some of them used such language as was calculated to instigate my men to create a breach of the peace. They challenged some of my men by name to "come on." I said—"Don't make any disturbance, but let me send for the juptedar." While a messenger had gone for Tricumrai, the shouting continued. I had a good deal of trouble to keep them quiet under the abuse, but pacified them by telling them the Thakore had ordered that we should not be aggressors. When Tricumrai came, I gave him Captain Hunter's order, and told him that the Girassias and their men were using abusive language and seemed bent on making a disturbance, and I asked him to remonstrate with them so that I might take charge of the juptee without any disturbance. Tricumrai read the order, and then went towards the Girassias. I could not hear what passed between them. While he was gone, my attention was directed towards the tower by one of my men, and I saw a jinjal and four or five men on the top. When Tricumrai came back, I pointed this out to him. He told me the Girassias said they would not allow us to go to the Deli. I said we did not intend to go to the Deli, and in fact if I had not seen the men standing in front, I should have dismissed my men to take up their quarters at the Chora. We stopped and stood at the corner of the Chora, and the road leading to the Deli. The Girassias remained in the same position, only that one or two men advanced to the Chora side of the tower and squatted there with their guns. Tricumrai went back again to the Girassias (I think he went backwards and forwards three times,) and the result was the Girassias went to their chopat, and I billetted my men in the Chora and near to it. I ordered the police not any party to take up their quarters between the Chora and the Dhullo Chora, and ordered a guard of two policemen to do sentry duty at the entrance of the road leading to the Girassias' Deli. The orders to the sentries were to let us know if there was any gathering of the Girassias' men or any sign of a disturbance. I can identify prisoners Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 6 as having been present among the men who opposed us, when we first entered the village. Mohobat was one of the men who levelled their guns. I sent some sepoys to the grainyard, and posted others at the various openings in the hedge round the village, to keep watch so as not to allow any men to come in from other villages. I also stationed a guard at the principal gate of the village, with orders not to admit any one without instructions from me, and took other precautionary measures. I appointed patrols to see that the guards kept to their duty, and I sent a bhungy with a drum round the village to state that two guns would be fired at ten o'clock at night, and after that time, no one was to go out. Persons had free ingress to and egress from the Deli. When the bhungy went past the Deli there was a great row there. A number of men rushed out of the Deli, and stopped him. I did not see what became of the bhungy and the drum. After he had gone away from the Deli, I did not hear the drum beat any more. I could see the tower of the Deli from the Chora, where I was stationed, and also part of the Deli wall. There were new holes made in the mud wall facing the Chora. The holes were large enough for a gun to be put through. The next morning, I ordered a notice to be served on the Girassias to attend the grainyard, and a notice was sent by one of the sepoys. The notice was sent back, and I told the sepoy to throw it down on the chopat, and leave it there. A number of the Girassias were on the chopat, but I could not identify them. The notice was addressed to Jhalam Singh. The man returned the second time without the notice. There was a notice sent by Hurrishunker, but I do not know on what day. The Girassias and their men came out armed during the first day and every night, and sat in the street opposite the chopat, beside a wood fire. The next night, having received instructions from the vakeel with the Assistant Political Agent, I caused another notice to be sent to the Girassias. I do not know who took that notice (one of the notices already put in was produced, and the witness said it was a copy of the notice sent on that occasion, and was in his own handwriting, and that of Damodardas.) On that day, one of the Girassias' sepoys came to me, and said they wanted to come to some arrangement, and asked me to send a jemadar to Jhalam Singh to parley with him. I sent Ali, jemadar, who told me that Jhalam Singh wanted to go to Palitana, if he would guarantee that he should not be confined there. I told him to tell Jhalam Singh I would give the undertaking and would myself accompany him, but Jhalam Singh, after consulting with the ladies in the Deli, said they would not allow him to go. I saw the juptedar again, and he went to the Girassias in the Deli, but I do not know what passed between them. I did not see any alteration made in the tower. I told the juptedar they were still under arms, but I do not recollect saying anything further to him about what was going on. I strengthened my guards on that day (the 9th,) in consequence of something I had heard. On the 10th in consequence of instructions received from the vakeel with the Assistant Political Agent, I ordered the police not to allow any one to go into the Deli, or to take anything with them. A maid servant of the Girassias was stopped taking a basket of flour towards the Deli, and was not allowed to go in. The Girassias' cattle were not allowed to come out, but were driven back, when they attempted to do so, into the Deli. On the afternoon either Hurrishunker or a sepoy from the Deli, who I think was named Ali, Jemadar, to parley with the Girassias again. I sent for him from Sankakra, and he went with Hurrishunker; and two or three other jemadars went to the Deli. When they came back, they reported to me that Meeroba wanted to go to Palitana, and asked that the blockade should be removed, and the flour &c. be allowed to go in and the cattle to come out. I said when he went it would raise the blockade. Meeroba went away with Hurrishunker, Ali, jemadar, and two other jemadars, and when they had gone, I raised the blockade. During the night of the 10th, I noticed an unusual activity in the Deli, numbers of men going in and out. In consequence of this, we were on the *qui vive* the whole night. Besides, I had received some secret information. The next morning, about seven o'clock, I saw Mohobat near our police sentry, with a double barrelled gun, a sword, and some small arms in his kumerbund. When I first saw him, he was standing still. I called Oomer, the police havildar, and told him to tell Mohobat not to come so near our men with his arms, and had better go back to the Deli, and also that if he did not go away I should order him to be disarmed. I did not look to see if there were any of the Girassias about. I was in the Chora. Mohobat was 40 or 50 paces from our sentries. The witness here gave an account of what took place regarding Mohobat, similar in the main facts to that given by the other witnesses for the prosecution. He said when he followed Mohobat, there might have been 20, 30, or 40 men with him. As Mohobat retreated, he held his gun at his shoulder, and covered us as they advanced, and once he pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. He was about five or six paces off, and heard the hammer fall. A little while after that, Mohobat fired his gun off. He retreated seven or eight paces after he pulled the trigger the first time, and before he fired, he (witness) was very much excited, and could not say exactly. By Mohobat's shot, Ajan was killed, just in front of him. The shot was aimed at him, but Ajan interposed in front of him and saved him by being killed himself. Before Mohobat fired the shot which killed Ajan, he saw Jhalam Singh standing on the chopat brandishing a sword. He did not recollect seeing any one with Jhalam Singh. He heard something like "Strike! Strike!" called out, but he could not say who said it, except that it did not come from his party. Immediately after Mohobat fired, a volley was fired from the Deli, and the gate was shut. After the volley was fired, six or seven shots were fired by his men. The volley was fired by a number of the Girassias' men who were stood armed with guns, near the threshhold of the gate, before the door was shut. He could not identify any of them but Mohobat. He ordered his men to fire when he saw some of their number fall. The was only one round of four or five shots fired by his men. A small wicket of the Deli gate was then opened, and shots were fired at his party through the opening. Some of his men took cover under the roof of the chopat, and bullets were fired by the Girassias' men through the roof. Guns were fired also from the tower, and they retreated from the chopat to the Chora. The other men had retreated to the Chora direct. Before they left the chopat, Jhalam Singh was arrested by Sherbhoy and himself. His drawn sword was taken from him before he was arrested. He was taken to the Chora, and after wards to Palitana. After the retreat the firing continued from the Deli, but not from the Durbaree men. Before Jhalam Singh was arrested the witness said he went to the Chora and sent a note to the vakeel with Assistant Political Agent, giving information of the outbreak. Afterwards, but some time before 12 o'clock in the day, he wrote to Palitana to the Thakore, and in the afternoon some cannon arrived. He then sent a notice to the Girassias by a Brahmin who he saw go as far as the chopat towards the Deli. The Brahmin brought the notice back. He did not know the Brahmin's name. (A notice was put in, warning the Girassias that cannon were about to be fired unless they dispersed.) He sent the Brahmin back again, and he then brought word that they wanted to see a Girassia, so Nuthoobhoy, who was a Girassia, was sent. Nuthoobhoy also came back, and then the cannon were fired. The first cannon was loaded without being shotted, and as it had no effect the next was loaded with a ball. The shot was fired at the tower, but did not hit it. The cannon was fired a third time and missed again. Afterwards Nuthoobhoy went back to the Deli, and no more cannon shots were fired. The firing from the Deli ceased about sunset. The next morning, the Girassias and their men had left the Deli. He had taken precautions to prevent their escape, but they were not successful. The first notice he had that they had left the Deli was shortly after midnight.

By Mr. Branson—I was dismissed from the Thakore's service, about two months and a half after this disturbance. I don't know whether that was just after Captain Hunter completed his political inquiry into the matter. I did not receive a written dismissal. The Thakore discharged me in person. I was dismissed by Captain Hunter's advice, not because I had mismanaged the whole affair, but (this was the reason given to me) because the Girassias had been allowed to escape. I am not now in the Thakore's service. I am managing my own affairs; buying and selling shares in Bombay. My broker is Khoja Datoo Munday. I came here from Poona, where I had been about seven days. I left Poona on Sunday and reached Songhur about five o'clock last night. I stayed at the Thakore's utara. Jowa Mehta is not staying there. Bhaishunker is there, and Damodardass. I have heard that Damodardass has been prohibited from appearing in Captain Hunter's Court; I don't know why. I do not know that it is because Captain Hunter thinks he misled him in the course of his enquiries. Tyabbai came this morning to see me. We did not discuss the stages through which this case has gone. Before I entered the Thakore's service, I was in the service of the Sultan of Muscat. I had never been in charge of troops before. My duty under the Thakore was generally to manage the English business. I had no written instructions from the Thakore. I was not told there was not the least cause to fear, and I might do what I pleased. I was not told that if I was resisted while entering the village and if the Girassias did not listen to advice not to oppose my entering, I might take charge without the least dread of evil consequences. I do not know whether Damodardass sent a *yad* to Mr. Hunter to say that I had been so instructed. I was never advised to that effect. No opposition was offered to our entering the village, because we went unawares. We left Palitana at midnight. As we were entering a few villages collected to see the troops go in, but I did not see them afterwards. The Girassias did not warn us not to go to the Deli. The tower of the Deli was about 15 paces from the Chora. The whole of the Deli, and the buildings inside have been destroyed, and also the fulwaddy. There were a number of men on our side who must have seen the Girassias levelling their guns at us, when they stopped us, Hurrishunker and several others. The fact created an impression on my mind; I cannot say whether others would remember it. My men were not regularly drawn up, but were standing in a disorderly mob. They did not give abuse back to the Girassias, and were not brandishing their arms. I did not post any men inside the village at the back of the Deli. There were some posted there, near the outer wall of the village, on the third day after we arrived. I do not know whether any part of the Deli or the adjoining buildings was set fire to on the day of the disturbance. Some thorns on a *kutcha* wall in front of the Dhullo Chora caught fire, and the flames were extinguished by our men. I do not know that a house just outside the Deli was set fire to, or that Malajee's cooking-place was burned. Charge was given over to me by Tricumrai on the day we arrived, and I sent men to take possession of the grainyard. I believe the maid servant, who was caught in the act of taking flour as another entrance behind the Deli. It did not seem to me that to stop their supplies would make the Girassias more angry. I was advised to take that course to compell them to surrender. I had no intention before the 11th, to arrest any one inside the Deli. Oomer was not in the Chora when I gave the order to send Mohobat away. I did not notice what Mohobat was doing up to the time. Oomer went towards him. From what I had heard the night before, I thought Mohobat's coming out there was very suspicious. I do not think that there would have been no disturbance if we had left him alone. From where I was standing, I could only see the edge of the chop, and I did not see any one on it. I think all the men in the Chora must have seen Mohobat level his gun. I did not notice whether the gun hammers were raised while he stood before the guard. He did not cock the gun while he was retreating. It must have been cocked at home. I did not observe whether it was cocked when he levelled it on his way back; I was looking at the muzzle. All the men who followed him were armed, some with swords and others with guns. They were not excited. I was calling out to them to seize him and take his arms. I can't say whether they were shouting also. When he snapped the cap, Mohobat was between the tower and the chopat, and we were following him at a distance of five or six paces, and we continued to follow him till we were within three or four paces of the gate. Mohobat did not say anything, and my men did not say anything to him. I did not see anyone sitting in the Deli. The gateway was filled by the men who were standing there. I have been told that there was a man killed inside the Deli. I was not present when Mutoha Jeewa was examined before Captain Hunter in the political inquiry. I did not say anything to Jhalam Singh before he was arrested. From the wicket, when it was opened, two or three guns were fired. I do not know the names of the men who took shelter with me under the chopat. Jhalam Singh made a blow at me before his sword was taken from him, and scratched my hand with the point. I do not remember the name of the sepoy who took Jhalam Singh's sword from him. I did not make any written report to Captain Hunter.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—There were no mere lookers-on among the Girassias and their men; they were all armed. What I had heard the previous night, the activity in the Deli during the night, and Mohobat's attitude led me to believe all would not have been right even if he had not been interfered with.

By the Court—It was a double-barrelled gun Mohobat carried. He still kept his gun levelled after the first one missed fire; I did not get an opportunity to rush at him. I did not see him put a fresh cap. He kept his gun levelled the whole time. When the first hammer fell, I did not look at the other. I looked at the towers during the day, and sometimes saw the top of a man's head over the edge. I think from all I heard and saw that the whole fight was preconcerted, and that the Girassias intended to drive us out of the village. I can't say whether the mode they adopted was most likely to be successful. The early morning would be the most favourable time for them to attack us, because many of our men were always at that time outside the village. I think their object in sending out one man was to make it appear we were the aggressors, and get the Thakore into trouble with the authorities. The Girassias did not attempt to get out, I suppose, because they found we were too well prepared. The 30 or 40 men who followed Mohobat were not prepared for a collision; but when the shots were fired a large number of our men immediately rushed in. I do not know why they did not make a sally after the volley was fired.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

BANGALORE RACE LOTTERIES.

THERE was a Race Lottery held at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday last. The attendance was very poor, and it was with difficulty that two lotteries were got up, with the following results :—

STABLE LOTTERY ON THE ARAB PLATE.

Value	Rs. 1,500
Capt. Davison's stable sold for	10
Mr. Ben's	5
Ally Asker's	40
Capt. Warrington's	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	80
Mr. Covey's	65
Capt. McTaggart's	5
Mr. Crawford's	170
,, Payne's	0
Abdool Raymon's	350
Rs.	725
Rs.	2,325

JOINT LOTTERY FOR TRIAL STAKES AND ASKAREE PURSE.

Value Rs. 550 each.

Trial Stakes.

Mr. Covey's stable sold for Rs.	5
,, Downall's	30
,, Dunbar's	140
Capt. Davison's	65
Mr. Pilgrims	100
Total Rs.	340

ASKAREE PURSE.

Value Rs. 550.

Ally Asker's stable sold for Rs.	50
Abdool Raymon's	70
Mr. Covey's	70
Capt. Warrington's	5
H. H. Aga Khan's	70
Mr. Ben's	0
Capt. McTaggart's	20
Mr. Crawford's	85
Capt. Davison's	20
Rs.	390

—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE BERARS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

CONCEDING, for the sake of argument, the abstract right of the Nizam to recover the Berars, it may still be doubted if Government would be justified in abandoning under any circumstances any important tract of territory that had once been regarded as an integral portion of the British empire. *Nulla vestigia retrorsum* is the inevitable maxim of every great Power built up by a series of successful aggressions. There is no room for mere sentiment in the management of public affairs. The cession even of Corfu to the kingdom of Greece, though praised by Continental publicists as a graceful and gracious act, was in truth one of the surest symptoms of that lack of moral strength and sturdy virility which, more than any other cause, has so completely alienated from Mr. Gladstone the admiration and confidence of his fellow countrymen. In India, least of all, can we venture to indulge in party impulses. The ruler of so many and such heterogeneous races, differing among themselves on every essential point, and agreeing only in distrust and jealousy of the Paramount Power, must needs be of sterner stuff than to listen to "the beatings of his own heart." A cool unimpassioned judgment is far more desirable in one who would out-top his fellows than the most exquisite refinement and sensibility. Besides, in the question of the Berars, some consideration is surely due to those who have experienced the blessings of British rule, and have entered upon their various schemes and enterprises in the full belief that they would never again be handed over to the tender mercies of native administration. It may be that Sir Salar Jung is himself a model administrator, and that no very grave miscarriage of justice would be permitted under his personal supervision, but who shall answer for the continuance of his rule or even of his life or of what shall happen under his successor? In Native States everything depends upon the individual Minister, whose tenure of power must always be limited and precarious, while under the British Government the system survives from generation to generation, and controls and masters the most incompetent agents. Under the one, justice is the exception; under the other, continuous wrong doing. Blunders may be made and misconceptions arise, but they are no sooner discovered than rectified, and the humblest subject is assured of the ultimate redress of his grievances. The true cause of the present agitation may be traced to the recognition of the child whom the late Raja of Mysore adopted as his heir in defiance of Lord Canning. It remains, indeed, to be seen how far Colonel Malleson has succeeded in moulding his young ward into the likeness of an English gentleman, but it is scarcely uncharitable to predicate the complete failure of this experiment. Some of our readers may remember the brilliant expectations that were entertained of the future career of the young Holkar when he came out of his long tutelage under Sir Robert Hamilton. No pains had been spared to complete the political training and gentlemanly education of the young prince, and it was confidently prophesied that his dominions would present an example of beneficent administration that would put to shame the choicest outcome of British rule. How far these hopeful anticipations have been verified we need not pause to point out, but it may be permissible to doubt if His Highness's subjects would not have been happier had he never ascended the throne of his ancestor. There is no reason to augur better things of the boy-prince of Mysore, and in the event of his almost inevitable return to native habits of thought and action his people will have some reason to complain that, after the enjoyment of fifty years of a just and stable administration, they have been handed over to the wayward caprices of an untried and practically irresponsible youth. With regard to the Berars, Lord Dalhousie distinctly stated in his famous Farewell Minute, that, "by a treaty concluded in 1853, His Highness the Nizam has assigned in perpetual Government to the Honourable East India Company the province of Berar and other districts of his State; for the *permanent maintenance* of the Hyderabad Contingent, for the payment of certain debts which he has incurred, and for the terminations of those transactions which for many years had been the fruitful source of dispute, and had ever endangered the continuance of friendly relations between the States." Nothing can be clearer than this exposition of the great Proconsul's view of the permanence of the arrangement completed under his stringent instructions. But if the time has arrived for the dismemberment of the Indian empire, let the Government at once apply to the Mayo College at Jeypore for a supply of model rulers to place upon the resuscitated thrones. The Right of Lapse may possibly have been carried to an extreme under Lord Dalhousie, but it was a far less dangerous mistake than the Right of Cession which commends itself to sentimental theorists and even to such cynical organs of public opinion as the *World*. When in American parlance, a great Power has once put its foot down, it must never raise it except to take a step in advance. Every concession to popular clamour, every indulgence in sentimental impulses is betrayal of weakness and as destructive as the proverbial letting out of waters. Should the restitution of the Berars be the reward of Sir Salar Jung's attentions to the Duke of Sutherland, India will yet learn to rue that visit of her future Emperor to which she now looks back with pleasure and admiration.

NATIONAL DEBT AND BANKRUPTCY.

(Englishman.)

WE extract the following from the letter of a friend in London, who calls our attention to the financial questions of the day. "Only yesterday", he says, "I was present when one of your retired councillors was discussing the Eastern question with reference to the financial condition of Turkey and Egypt. 'They are bankrupt,' he said; 'they have borrowed money for public works they cannot afford, or for personal extravagance, until they can borrow no more, even on the ruinous terms they have hitherto done. The result is the collapse before us. Russia,' he added, 'is in a condition not much better. The secret is now oozing out, that Russia, if not as yet absolutely bankrupt, is on the verge, and has difficulties before her of no ordinary description. She has borrowed money for great unproductive works, like her neighbours; she has laid down Railways over vast distances; she has built Ironclads; and squandered money on expensive experiments. She has conquered the Tartars of Khiva and Bokhara; and now finds she has caught a Tartar, which, like the proverbial one, will not be so easily shaken off. The cost of all this is enormous, and must continue for years to be a burden on her finances. The case with which money has been obtained has been the ruin of these reckless borrowers.'

A gentlemen present replied :—'All you say is very true, but had you not better look at home, and see whether India is not in quite as dangerous a position. You have borrowed money hitherto easily, and you have built railways which are not paying, and many of which will never pay. You are extending these works; you have cut canals at an enormous outlay, and have planned more. You undertake to feed the population of whole provinces, suffering from famine, at the expense of millions sterling, and may be compelled to do so annually; whilst you do not study the resources of the suffering districts, or ask who are the true sufferers, but rush with philanthropic enthusiasm to the rescue, beautiful to look at, but not statesman-like. All this, and much more which you are doing, seems to me to be a very dangerous course. You have been able to borrow money easily in England, because there is a happy belief here that you are backed by the credit of England; and your money does not cost you as much as it did Turkey or Egypt. However, if you have not to pay agents and syndicates, you borrow in gold, and your assets are in silver. The fall in the value of the latter has increased your debt in England some ten or twelve per cent., whilst all your material required for armies and public works, bought in England, has equally increased in cost, besides pensions, and all outlay in England. All this takes the place of the plundering of agencies from which the Eastern nations have suffered so much, and you do not seem to be much better off in India than they were, after all. The result must be the same—bankruptcy, or a call to England for help. You have, besides all this, a weak spot within yourselves—your opium revenue might be lost, as China increases her cultivation, and five millions sterling would disappear from your income. What are you doing, in the meantime, to prepare for the danger? Nothing! You are spending as jauntily as if you had a very elastic revenue; you are borrowing as readily as if you had not to repay, or to provide interest; and you are looking on at the great lessons offered you by those nations whose conduct you are criticising, with a lacklustre eye, understanding nothing of their value.'"

Thus far our correspondent, and there is much truth in what he writes. It is high time that the financial questions of India should be more seriously taken to heart. We have to ask ourselves whether we are not committing the same errors we see so clearly in others, and whether we are not hiding our deficits with the same jugglery of accounts that we are blaming in Russia.

With the trick of separating accounts into ordinary extraordinary expenditure, we may deceive ourselves and for a time, and, by hoodwinking the public with silent Budgets, the truth may be hidden; but the *denouement* is certain, and the time may not be far distant for it, unless a strong effort is made to stop further extensions of all works whatever, necessary though they may appear to be. The answer must be, we cannot afford the luxury of improvement. We have mortgaged everything we possess, and cannot provide security for more loans until our income increases.

It will require a powerful hand to carry out the policy indicated here. Every establishment in the State is demanding more money, and showing unanswerable reasons for doing. Civilization and progress demand increased expenditure; improvements, wants of every kind and description, press with excellent arguments. The truth of all is clear, but the statesman must be as hard as a banker in a crisis. "No! you can have no more money. We have it not, and we shall not borrow more." We cannot afford to pay for so much progress at once; we must move slower, *festina lente*; we must avoid the ruin which has befallen Turkey, and others. Bankruptcy must not be our lot, neither must India be forced to go to England *in forma pauperis*. How we should be received, it is difficult to say; how humiliating might be the process to the Empress or Emperor of India begging the Queen or King of England in Council to provide for deficits. All this is to be avoided by a firm course now. Further important questions arise out of those considerations—the mistake of making permanent settlements, and granting long leases in a country which cannot submit to direct taxation, and where there are few sources of income but the land revenue.

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GEISLER'S (India special)	49 0	26 0	
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